

EXHIBIT 9

CONFIDENTIAL

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION**

CHASOM BROWN, WILLIAM BYATT,
JEREMY DAVIS, CHRISTOPHER
CASTILLO, and MONIQUE TRUJILLO
individually and on behalf of all other
similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

GOOGLE LLC,

Defendant.

Case No. 5:20-cv-03664-LHK

**DEFENDANT’S AMENDED RESPONSES AND OBJECTIONS TO
PLAINTIFFS’ INTERROGATORIES (NOS. 1 & 3)**

Pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 33, Defendant Google LLC (“Google”) hereby submits the following amended responses and objections to Plaintiffs’ Interrogatories (Nos. 1 & 3). These amended objections and responses are made solely for the purpose of and in relation to this action. In addition, the amended objections and responses set forth in this document are based on Google’s knowledge, investigations, and analysis to date. As discovery proceeds, Google may become aware of additional facts or evidence and its analysis of the case may change. Google reserves all rights to supplement and amend its objections and responses accordingly.

GENERAL OBJECTIONS

The following objections apply to each and every interrogatory propounded by Plaintiffs and are incorporated into each of the specific objections by reference as if set forth fully therein:

1. Google objects to Plaintiffs’ interrogatories as compound and including twenty-one (21) sub-parts, which counts against the 25 per party limit under Fed. R. Civ. P. 33(a)(1).

2. Google objects to Plaintiffs’ definition of “GOOGLE,” “YOU,” and “YOUR” as encompassing “any of its directors, officers, consultants, agents, representatives, predecessors in interest, subsidiaries, assignees, licensees, employees, attorneys and any other persons acting on GOOGLE LLC’S behalf, including contractors,” as well as “purporting to act on” Google’s behalf.

1 Google further objects to these definitions to the extent that it seeks to require Google to produce
 2 or otherwise analyze any document or other information that is not within the possession, custody,
 3 or control of Google. Google further objects to these definitions to the extent that it purports to
 4 impute knowledge of unspecified or unknown parties or persons to Google. Google further objects
 5 to these definitions as overly broad, vague, and ambiguous to the extent they purport to include
 6 entities other than Google, which is the only named defendant in the present action. Google further
 7 objects to these definitions and instruction to the extent that they include Google's attorneys and,
 8 therefore, cause interrogatories using "Google" to seek improperly information protected by the
 9 attorney-client privilege, the work product doctrine, the common interest privilege and/or any
 10 other applicable privileges or immunities.

11 3. Google objects to Plaintiffs' definition of "PERSON" or "PERSONS" as overly
 12 broad and unduly burdensome in that it purports to include "firm, association, organization,
 13 partnership, business, trust, corporation, or public entity."

14 4. Google objects to the definition of "X-CLIENT DATA HEADER" as a "unique
 15 digital string of characters as described in paragraphs 94 to 95 of the First Amended Complaint."
 16 Paragraph 95 alleges that "Google's Chrome browser *identifies every device* upon installation of
 17 Chrome with a *unique digital string of characters* called Google's 'X-Client-Data Header,' such
 18 that *Google uniquely identifies the device and user thereafter*" (emphasis added). Plaintiffs'
 19 definition and allegations about the X-Client Data Header are factually incorrect. The X-Client
 20 Data Header is neither "a unique digital string of characters," nor does it "uniquely identif[y]" a
 21 device or user. In its responses below, Google uses the term "X-Client-Data Header" to refer to a
 22 string of characters that is randomized based on a number from 0 to 7999 to ensure the header is
 23 non-identifying, as described in the publicly available Chrome White Paper (*see*
 24 www.google.com/chrome/privacy/whitepaper.html).

25 5. Google objects to Plaintiffs' definitions of "ALL," "USER," "INCLUDE,"
 26 "CONCERNING," "RELATE," or "RELATING TO" to the extent that they propose to alter the
 27 plain meaning or scope of any specific interrogatory and to the extent that such alteration renders
 28 the interrogatory vague, ambiguous, and overbroad.

1 6. Google objects to Plaintiffs' Definitions, Instructions, and interrogatories to the
2 extent they seek information and/or records that are not reasonably accessible and whose inclusion
3 is not proportional to the needs of the case.

4 7. Google objects to the Requests to the extent that they seek information shielded
5 from disclosure by the attorney-client privilege, the work-product doctrine, the settlement privilege
6 and/or any other applicable privilege or protection from discovery.

7 8. Google objects to Plaintiffs' Definitions, Instructions, and interrogatories to the
8 extent they conflict with or encompass information and/or records falling outside the scope of
9 discovery under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the local rules of the Northern District of
10 California, or any discovery orders governing this case.

11 9. Google's responses to these interrogatories are hereby made without waiving or
12 intending to waive, but rather, to the contrary, by preserving and intending to preserve:

- 13 a. All questions as to the competence, relevance, proportionality, materiality, and
14 admissibility as evidence for any purpose of the information or documents, or
15 the subject matter thereof, in any aspect of this action or any other court action
16 or judicial or administrative proceeding or investigation;
17 b. The right to object on any ground to the use of any such information or
18 documents, or the subject matter thereof, in any aspect of this action or any
19 other court action or judicial or administrative proceeding or investigation;
20 c. The right to object at any time in connection with any further response to this
21 or any other request for information or production of documents; and
22 d. The right at any time to supplement its responses.

23 10. In offering to produce various types of documents, information, or things, Google
24 makes no representation that any such documents, information, or things exist or are actually
25 known (or not known) to exist.

26 11. Google anticipates that future discovery, independent investigation, or analysis will
27 supply additional facts and add meaning to known facts, as well as establish new factual
28 conclusions and legal contentions, all of which may lead to additions to, changes in, and variations

1 from the responses set forth herein. Google reserves the right to modify, supplement, withdraw, or
 2 otherwise alter its responses to these interrogatories in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil
 3 Procedure, the local rules of the Northern District of California, or any discovery orders governing
 4 this case.

5 **OBJECTIONS AND RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORIES**

6 Subject to the foregoing objections, Google objects and responds to Plaintiffs'
 7 interrogatories as follows:

8 9 **INTERROGATORY NO. 1:**

10 For the class period, describe Google's collection, storage, and use of data from users'
 11 private browsing, including (a) identifying what data Google collects (e.g., URL), (b) how Google
 12 collects such data (e.g., Google scripts), (c) where and how such data is stored by Google (e.g.,
 13 specific Google databases), (d) how such data is used (e.g., profiles, association with other data,
 14 advertising, product improvement), and (e) describing any changes during the class period.

15 16 **FEBRUARY 5, 2021 RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 1:**

17 Google incorporates its objections to Plaintiffs' definitions and instructions as if set forth
 18 fully herein. Google objects to this interrogatory as vague, ambiguous, and overbroad as to the
 19 meaning of "data from users' private browsing." Google will assume for purposes of its responses
 20 that "data from users' private browsing" means data generated when users visited a third-party
 21 website that used Google Analytics or Ad Manager while private browsing using Chrome and
 22 while not logged in to their Google Account, as that is the data at issue in this class action. (*See*
 23 *Dkt. 68 at ¶ 192*). Google further objects to this interrogatory as vague, ambiguous, and overbroad
 24 with its undefined use of the term "profiles." In responding to this interrogatory, Google interprets
 25 "profiles" as referring to data from separate web browsing sessions and tied to the same
 26 authenticated or pseudonymous ID. Google further objects to this interrogatory to the extent it
 27 seeks information related to non-Chrome browsers, which may have unique browser features that
 28 impact data collection by Google Ad Manager and Google Analytics. Google also objects to this

1 interrogatory as it contains five (5) discrete sub-parts, which counts against the 25 per party limit
2 under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure (“Rule”) 33(a)(1).

3 Subject to the foregoing general and specific objections, and based on its investigation to
4 date, Google responds to each of the five discrete sub-parts as follows:

5 **Sub-part (a):**

6 As Google has explained in its Privacy Policy, “[w]e collect information about the services
7 that you use and how you use them, like when you ... visit a website that uses our advertising
8 services, or view or interact with our ads or content. This information includes: ... details of how
9 you used our service, such as search queries ... internet protocol [IP] address... and referral URL.”

10 The fact alone that a user is in private browsing mode does not change the types of data
11 collected when Chrome users visit a third-party website that uses Google Analytics or Ad Manager
12 while not logged in to their Google Accounts. Google designed the Chrome browser to prevent
13 visited websites, including Google, from recognizing whether a user is in private browsing mode.
14 As Google’s disclosures explain, “although [p]rivate browsing works differently depending on
15 which browser you use,” it “usually means” that “[t]he searches you do or sites you visit won’t be
16 saved to your device or browsing history,” and cookies placed on the browser during a private
17 browsing session “are deleted after you close your private browsing window or tab.” This is how
18 private browsing works in Chrome’s Incognito mode.

19 Therefore, depending on (1) the particular website visited, (2) the particular Google
20 service(s) the website uses, (3) the website’s specific settings and selections for each of its Google
21 services, and (4) the user settings, browser settings, and other software settings and plug-ins,
22 Google may receive through a service certain data generated by a user’s interactions with the
23 service, which data may include: IP address; the web page the user viewed; referral URL; and
24 search queries. To the extent it receives such data, Google receives the data regardless of whether
25 the user is in Incognito mode.

26 **Sub-part (b):**

27 Google collects such data, including cookie values, by way of scripts the websites choose
28 to install for the purpose of sending such data to Google to provide Analytics and Ad Manager

1 services. *See,* *e.g.,*
 2 <https://developers.google.com/analytics/resources/concepts/gaConceptsTrackingOverview>;
 3 <https://developers.google.com/ad-manager/api/start>.

4 **Sub-part (c):**

5 Google stores the data at issue in this case in Analytics and Ad Manager protocol buffer
 6 logs that do not associate the data with users' Google Accounts.

7 **Sub-part (d):**

8 Google uses data it receives to provide analytics and advertising services to the websites
 9 that use Google Analytics and Google Ad Manager. Google Analytics uses cookies to identify
 10 browsers for the purpose of allowing websites to understand how visitors engage with their sites.
 11 For instance, Google will assess and report website traffic based on the cookie ID in a Google
 12 Analytics' first-party cookie set on a user's browser. Google Ad Manager uses cookies to identify
 13 browsers for the purpose of serving tailored advertisements. Therefore, in the advertising context,
 14 Google will use the cookie ID in a third-party cookie set on a user's browser to serve personalized
 15 advertising.

16 When a user enables Incognito mode in Chrome, however, the browser opens a new tab
 17 with a separate (and empty) cookie repository (also referred to as a cookie jar or cookie store). As
 18 a result, when a user visits a website in Incognito mode, neither the website, nor Google (assuming
 19 the website uses Google's analytics or advertising services), can read cookies that were set on the
 20 browser before the user enabled Incognito mode. Because Google Analytics and Ad Manager use
 21 cookies to identify browsers, when a user enables Incognito mode, the user appears to Google as
 22 a new user. Incognito mode also deletes cookies set during an Incognito session when the session
 23 is closed. As a result, the data Google receives during a given Incognito session is not linked to
 24 data Google received from previous browsing sessions (in Incognito mode or otherwise) on the
 25 same browser. Google therefore does not associate or compile the data from separate Incognito
 26 sessions of users logged out of their Google Accounts, nor does Google link such data to a
 27 particular browser or user after the Incognito session is closed. Google does not create "profiles"
 28 from data received from users who are signed out of their Google Accounts and in Incognito mode.

1 To the best of Google’s knowledge and belief, the foregoing response applies when users visit
 2 websites that use Google Analytics and Ad Manager services in non-Chrome browsers’ private
 3 browsing modes.

4 Google also uses data it collects to provide, maintain, and improve its services, as well as
 5 develop new services.

6 **Sub-part (e):**

7 In May 2020, Google initiated the introduction of a function in Chrome that blocks third
 8 party cookies by default when a user is in Incognito mode.

11 **OCTOBER 6, 2021 AMENDED RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 1:**

12 Google incorporates its objections to Plaintiffs’ definitions and instructions as if set forth
 13 fully herein. Google objects to this interrogatory as vague, ambiguous, and overbroad as to the
 14 meaning of “data from users’ private browsing.” Google will assume for purposes of its responses
 15 that “data from users’ private browsing” means data generated when users visited a third-party
 16 website that used Google Analytics or Ad Manager while private browsing using Chrome and
 17 while not logged in to their Google Account, as that is the data at issue in this class action. (*See*
 18 Dkt. 68 at ¶ 192). Google further objects to this interrogatory as vague, ambiguous, and overbroad
 19 with its undefined use of the term “profiles.” In responding to this interrogatory, Google interprets
 20 “profiles” as referring to data from separate web browsing sessions (all user activity associated
 21 with a browser window) and tied to the same authenticated or pseudonymous ID. Google further
 22 objects to this interrogatory to the extent it seeks information related to non-Chrome browsers,
 23 which may have unique browser features that impact data collection by Google Ad Manager and
 24 Google Analytics. Google also objects to this interrogatory as it contains five (5) discrete sub-
 25 parts, which counts against the 25 per party limit under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure (“Rule”)
 26 33(a)(1).

27 Subject to the foregoing general and specific objections, and based on its investigation to
 28 date, Google responds to each of the five discrete sub-parts as follows:

Sub-part (a):

As Google has explained in its Privacy Policy, “[w]e collect information about the services that you use and how you use them, like when you ... visit a website that uses our advertising services, or view or interact with our ads or content. This information includes: ... details of how you used our service, such as search queries ... internet protocol [IP] address... and referral URL.”

The fact alone that a user is in private browsing mode does not change the types of data collected when Chrome users visit a third-party website that uses Google Analytics or Ad Manager while not logged in to their Google Accounts. Google designed the Chrome browser to prevent visited websites, including Google, from recognizing whether a user is in private browsing mode. As Google’s disclosures explain, “although [p]rivate browsing works differently depending on which browser you use,” it “usually means” that “[t]he searches you do or sites you visit won’t be saved to your device or browsing history,” and cookies placed on the browser during a private browsing session “are deleted after you close your private browsing window or tab.” This is how private browsing works in Chrome’s Incognito mode.

Therefore, depending on (1) the particular website visited, (2) the particular Google service(s) the website uses, (3) the website’s specific settings and selections for each of its Google services, and (4) the user settings, browser settings, and other software settings and plug-ins, Google may receive through a service certain data generated by a user’s interactions with the service, which data may include: IP address; the web page the user viewed; referral URL; and search queries. To the extent it receives such data, Google receives the data regardless of whether the user is in Incognito mode.

Sub-part (b):

Google collects such data, including cookie values, by way of scripts the websites choose to install for the purpose of sending such data to Google to provide Analytics and Ad Manager services.

See, e.g.,

<https://developers.google.com/analytics/resources/concepts/gaConceptsTrackingOverview>;

<https://developers.google.com/ad-manager/api/start>.

Sub-part (c):

1 Google stores the data at issue in this case in Analytics and Ad Manager protocol buffer
2 logs that do not associate the data with users' Google Accounts.

3 **Sub-part (d):**

4 Google uses data it receives to provide analytics and advertising services to the websites
5 that use Google Analytics and Google Ad Manager. Google Analytics uses cookies to identify
6 browsers for the purpose of allowing websites to understand how visitors engage with their sites.
7 For instance, Google will assess and report website traffic based on the cookie ID in a Google
8 Analytics' first-party cookie set on a user's browser. Google Ad Manager uses cookies to identify
9 browsers for the purpose of serving tailored advertisements. Therefore, in the advertising context,
10 Google will use the cookie ID in a third-party cookie set on a user's browser to serve personalized
11 advertising.

12 When a user enables Incognito mode in Chrome, however, the browser opens a new tab
13 with a separate (and empty) cookie repository (also referred to as a cookie jar or cookie store). As
14 a result, when a user visits a website in Incognito mode, neither the website, nor Google (assuming
15 the website uses Google's analytics or advertising services), can read cookies that were set on the
16 browser before the user enabled Incognito mode. Because Google Analytics and Ad Manager use
17 cookies to identify browsers, when a user enables Incognito mode, the user appears to Google as
18 a new user. Incognito mode also deletes cookies set during an Incognito session when the session
19 is closed. As a result, the data Google receives during a given Incognito session is not linked to
20 data Google received from previous browsing sessions (in Incognito mode or otherwise) on the
21 same browser. Google therefore does not associate or compile the data from separate Incognito
22 sessions of users logged out of their Google Accounts, nor does Google link such data to a
23 particular browser or user after the Incognito session is closed. Google does not create "profiles"
24 from data received from users who are signed out of their Google Accounts and in Incognito mode.
25 To the best of Google's knowledge and belief, the foregoing response applies when users visit
26 websites that use Google Analytics and Ad Manager services in non-Chrome browsers' private
27 browsing modes.

28

1 Google also uses data it collects to provide, maintain, and improve its services, as well as
2 develop new services.

3 **Sub-part (e):**

4 In May 2020, Google initiated the introduction of a function in Chrome that blocks third
5 party cookies by default when a user is in Incognito mode.

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8 **INTERROGATORY NO. 3:**

9 During the class period, for each occasion where Google received data via Google
10 Analytics or Google Ad Manager in connection with any user browsing but where Google did not
11 also receive any X-Client-Data Header information, identify (a) the time period during which
12 Google received that data, (b) the total number of occasions Google received that data, with
13 monthly breakdowns, (c) the total number of users for which Google received that data, with
14 monthly breakdowns, (d) the types and amount of data that Google received, (e) whether and when
15 such data was paired with Google Analytics USER-ID or any additional user identifier (such as
16 users' Gmail or another Google login), with monthly breakdowns, and (f) how that data was used
17 by Google, including in terms of any profiles.

18
19 **FEBRUARY 5, 2021 RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 3:**

20 Google incorporates its objections to Plaintiffs' definitions and instructions as if set forth
21 fully herein. Google objects to this interrogatory as vague, ambiguous, and potentially overbroad
22 as to the meaning of "where Google received data via Google Analytics or Google Ad Manager in
23 connection with any user browsing." Google will assume for purposes of its response that "data
24 via Google Analytics or Google Ad Manager in connection with any user browsing" means data
25 related to browsing by users who visited a website that used Google Analytics or Ad Manager
26 while not logged in to their Google Account. Google objects to this interrogatory as vague,
27 ambiguous, and potentially overbroad with respect to its undefined use of the term "profiles." In
28 responding to this interrogatory, Google construes "profiles" as referring to tying data from

1 separate web browsing sessions to the same authenticated or pseudonymous ID. Google also
2 objects to the phrase “Google Analytics USER-ID” as vague and ambiguous. For purposes of
3 responding to this Request, Google will assume Plaintiffs intended to reference the “User-ID”
4 mentioned at <https://support.google.com/analytics/answer/3123662>. Google also objects to this
5 Interrogatory because it does not define “class period.” Google therefore construes the period in
6 question to refer to the putative class period in Plaintiffs’ First Amended Complaint, from June
7 2016 to the present (the “Putative Class Period”). Google also objects to subparts (b) and (d) (to
8 the extent subpart (d) inquires about the “amount” of data) of this Interrogatory as they apply to
9 Analytics, and to subparts (b) and (d) (to the extent subpart (d) inquires about the “amount” of
10 data) of this Interrogatory as they apply to Ad Manager, on the grounds that, as currently phrased,
11 the subparts are overbroad, unduly burdensome, and seek information that is not relevant to the
12 case. Google is willing to meet and confer with Plaintiffs regarding the information sought in these
13 subparts. Google also objects to this interrogatory as it contains twelve (12) discrete subparts,
14 which counts against the 25 per party limit under Rule 33(a)(1).

15 Subject to the foregoing general and specific objections, and based on its investigation to
16 date, Google responds as follows:

17 **Analytics**

18 **Sub-part (a):**

19 Throughout the Putative Class Period, Google received data without any X-Client-Data
20 Header information from websites that use Google Analytics.

21 **Sub-part (c):**

22 Google does not maintain information in the ordinary course of business showing the total
23 number of users for which Google received data via Google Analytics.

24 **Sub-part (d):**

25 Google incorporates its response to Interrogatory 1(a) by reference.

26 **Sub-part (e):**

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28

1 Google has not associated any data it received via Google Analytics with a user's Google
2 Account unless that user was signed in to their Google Account and consented to that data being
3 paired with their Google Account.

4 **Sub-part (f):**

5 Google processes the data it receives via Google Analytics on behalf of the websites that
6 use Google Analytics to report website utilization statistics. Google does not create "profiles"
7 using data from logged-out users' separate private browsing sessions. Google incorporates its
8 response to Interrogatory 1(d) by reference.

9 **Ad Manager**

10 **Sub-part (a):**

11 Throughout the class period, Google received data without any X-Client-Data Header
12 information from websites that use Google Ad Manager.

13 **Sub-part (c):**

14 Google does not maintain information in the ordinary course of business showing the total
15 number of users for which Google received data via Google Ad Manager.

16 **Sub-part (d):**

17 Google incorporates its response to Interrogatory 1(a) by reference.

18 **Sub-part (e):**

19 Google has not paired data it received via Google Ad Manager with a user's Google
20 Account unless that user was signed in to their Google Account and consented to that data being
21 paired with their Google Account.

22 **Sub-part (f):**

23 Google uses the data it receives via Google Ad Manager to serve relevant advertising.
24 Google does not create "profiles" using data from logged-out users' separate private browsing
25 sessions. Google incorporates its response to Interrogatory 1(d) by reference.

OCTOBER 6, 2021 AMENDED RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 3:

Google incorporates its objections to Plaintiffs' definitions and instructions as if set forth fully herein. Google objects to this interrogatory as vague, ambiguous, and potentially overbroad as to the meaning of "where Google received data via Google Analytics or Google Ad Manager in connection with any user browsing." Google will assume for purposes of its response that "data via Google Analytics or Google Ad Manager in connection with any user browsing" means data related to browsing by users who visited a website that used Google Analytics or Ad Manager while not logged in to their Google Account. Google objects to this interrogatory as vague, ambiguous, and potentially overbroad with respect to its undefined use of the term "profiles." In responding to this interrogatory, Google construes "profiles" as referring to tying data from separate web browsing sessions (all user activity associated with a browser window) to the same authenticated or pseudonymous ID. Google also objects to the phrase "Google Analytics USER-ID" as vague and ambiguous. For purposes of responding to this Request, Google will assume Plaintiffs intended to reference the "User-ID" mentioned at <https://support.google.com/analytics/answer/3123662>. Google also objects to this Interrogatory because it does not define "class period." Google therefore construes the period in question to refer to the putative class period in Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint, from June 2016 to the present (the "Putative Class Period"). Google also objects to subparts (b) and (d) (to the extent subpart (d) inquires about the "amount" of data) of this Interrogatory as they apply to Analytics, and to subparts (b) and (d) (to the extent subpart (d) inquires about the "amount" of data) of this Interrogatory as they apply to Ad Manager, on the grounds that, as currently phrased, the subparts are overbroad, unduly burdensome, and seek information that is not relevant to the case. Google is willing to meet and confer with Plaintiffs regarding the information sought in these subparts. Google also objects to this interrogatory as it contains twelve (12) discrete subparts, which counts against the 25 per party limit under Rule 33(a)(1).

Subject to the foregoing general and specific objections, and based on its investigation to date, Google responds as follows:

Analytics

Sub-part (a):

Throughout the Putative Class Period, Google received data without any X-Client-Data Header information from websites that use Google Analytics.

Sub-part (c):

Google does not maintain information in the ordinary course of business showing the total number of users for which Google received data via Google Analytics.

Sub-part (d):

Google incorporates its response to Interrogatory 1(a) by reference.

Sub-part (e):

Google has not associated any data it received via Google Analytics with a user's Google Account unless that user was signed in to their Google Account and consented to that data being paired with their Google Account.

Sub-part (f):

Google processes the data it receives via Google Analytics on behalf of the websites that use Google Analytics to report website utilization statistics. Google does not create "profiles" using data from logged-out users' separate private browsing sessions. Google incorporates its response to Interrogatory 1(d) by reference.

Ad Manager

Sub-part (a):

Throughout the class period, Google received data without any X-Client-Data Header information from websites that use Google Ad Manager.

Sub-part (c):

Google does not maintain information in the ordinary course of business showing the total number of users for which Google received data via Google Ad Manager.

Sub-part (d):

Google incorporates its response to Interrogatory 1(a) by reference.

Sub-part (e):

Google has not paired data it received via Google Ad Manager with a user's Google Account unless that user was signed in to their Google Account and consented to that data being paired with their Google Account.

Sub-part (f):

Google uses the data it receives via Google Ad Manager to serve relevant advertising. Google does not create "profiles" using data from logged-out users' separate private browsing sessions. Google incorporates its response to Interrogatory 1(d) by reference.

DATED: October 6, 2021

QUINN EMANUEL URQUHART & SULLIVAN, LLP

By /s/ Andrew H. Schapiro

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PROOF OF SERVICE

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

At the time of service, I was over 18 years of age and not a party to this action. I am employed in New York, New York. My business address is 51 Madison Avenue, 22nd Floor, New York New York 10010.

On October 6, 2021, I served true copies of the following document(s) described as **DEFENDANT'S AMENDED RESPONSES AND OBJECTIONS TO PLAINTIFFS' INTERROGATORIES NOS. 1 & 3** on the interested parties in this action as follows:

SEE ATTACHED LIST

BY E-MAIL OR ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION: I transmitted PDF format copies of the document(s) described above to the e-mail addresses on the attached Service List pursuant to the agreement between the parties to serve discovery, in lieu of other service methods, by email under Fed. R. Civ. P. 5(b)(2)(E) (see Joint Case Management Statement § 8.b, Dkt. 44) and on non-parties pursuant to the Court's August 12, 2021 Cross-use and Discovery Coordination Orders issued in *Brown v. Google LLC*, Case No. 5:20-cv-03664-LHK (Dkt. 243) and *Calhoun v. Google*, Case No.: 5:20-cv-05146-LHK-SVK (Dkt. 263). The documents were transmitted by electronic transmission and such transmission was reported as complete and without error.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct and that I am employed in the office of a member of the bar of this Court at whose direction the service was made.

Executed on October 6, 2021 at Hoboken, New Jersey.

/s/ Seth Fortenbery

Seth Fortenbery

SERVICE LIST

Brown v. Google LLC

Case No. 5:20-cv-03664-LHK

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